



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tinued profit and enjoyment. There is a spirit of justice and fairness throughout these pages not common to British literature on other countries and their people, and positive proofs of practical knowledge of the subject that may serve as a model for many modern writers in similar fields. Unfortunately for our earnest desire to do justice in detail to the excellence of the volume, the topics treated are geographical only in a secondary way and the treatment is on the popular line, which does not make the volume less valuable. The style is very clear and fascinating and the modesty of the author so great that he does not mention himself or anything remotely connected with him in the 370 pages of the text. The pictures are numerous and very good.

Without the aid of statistics and paraphernalia of mathematical geography, the reader obtains a very good general idea of the nature of the countries described. The descriptions are not only life-like but living. This is especially the case with the *population* of the three South-American republics, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. The author conceals no defect of any importance in national character, but treats these failings with tact and decorous consideration. The differences in type of character are perfectly indicated in every case. The chapters on the natural history of the Argentine are very interesting and instructive. We may note a misapprehension concerning the *Vizcacha*, which is called a prairie-dog. The German term, "Hare of the rocks (Felsenhase)," is more appropriate, though in its burrowing habits the vizcacha resembles the prairie-dog. So the hare and the rabbit may as well be assimilated to *Arctomys latrans* as to *Lagostomus trichodactylus*.

In view of the fairness, thoroughness and perspicacity displayed by Mr. Koebel, we regret that he has not devoted any space to the other European colonies on Argentine soil beyond the British. In one place he mentions Italian labour as the tool of British capital. The Italian colony is the most important in numbers and of late it has exerted great influence in financial and industrial matters. It would have been very interesting and valuable to have the impartial views of Mr. Koebel on the rôle played by the European factors in the development of the Argentine Republic.

A. F. B.

D. Detlefsen. Ursprung, Einrichtung und Bedeutung der Erdkarte Agrippas. (Heft 13: **Quellen und Forschungen zur alten Geschichte und Geographie, Herausgegeben von W. Sieglin.**) Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1906.

It was Agrippa who appears to have constructed the first map of the Roman Empire. Pliny tells us, and he is our chief source of information, that this map was sketched on the walls of a portico in Rome, and he implies that the Emperor Augustus had something to do with its execution; perhaps it was completed at the instance of the Emperor on the death of Agrippa.

This map has been the subject of many commentaries, and in this monograph of 117 pages we have one of the most pointed and most interesting of the list. The author states it as his purpose to consider the origin, construction, and significance of the map. This analysis he follows in his discussion. Whatever the part taken by Augustus, the opinion is here expressed that to Agrippa chief credit is due for the orderly arrangement of the material at hand and for the draughting of considerably more than the mere outline of the map. He does not think the evidence sufficient to warrant our giving Agrippa first rank as a trained

geographer, such as was the Greek Eratosthenes. The purpose in the construction of this map was not so much to advance the science of geography as it was to present a picture of the Roman World which would be useful.

Pliny names the provinces which it seems Agrippa attempted to describe, and our author thinks the most important information respecting the map given by Pliny is his reference to the length and breadth of the provinces as Agrippa had determined them, or, in other words, his measurements of the Roman World.

Exception is taken in this monograph to Konrad Miller's view, expressed in his *Mappae Mundi*, that pictures of cities, of marvelous races of men and animals were represented on the map, also to his view that the map was round and that it represented the east at the top, the form and orientation so common in mediæval maps. Arguments are presented to support the view that the map was rectangular in form, and that the top of the map was the north. Several pages are given to the consideration of what might be called the later sources of information concerning the Agrippa map. It is pointed out how much of probable truth we may find concerning it from such works as the *Divisio Orbis*, from the monk Dicuil's *De mensura orbis terrae*, also from Strabo, Orosius and Æthicus.

It does not appear that any expert map-maker attempted to improve upon the Agrippa map in Roman Imperial days. It remained an authority throughout the Roman period.

After Pliny's work all definite reference to the author disappears and his name seems to have been forgotten. It is the name of the Emperor Augustus which is usually found in the few remaining direct references to the map. The author takes up each of the provinces, islands, and seas which were given on the map and adds brief comment in each instance.

Of the influences exerted by the map there are but few instances to be noted. The Tabula Peutingeriana, the author thinks, gives some evidence of this, and that it also interestingly shows the practical trend of Roman map-making, in that it magnifies Agrippa's idea of representing Roman roads and Roman stations with distances.

As for Agrippa's influence on the cartography of the Middle Ages, our author, not agreeing with Miller, finds scarcely any evidence of it. A comparative table is presented to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that the Hereford map, for example, was based upon the Agrippa map.

The author makes no attempt at a reconstruction of Agrippa's work, but as stated above, he does not feel inclined to accept such attempts as have been made, or even the suggestions as to the probable appearance. Its historical value lies very largely in the fact that it was a presentation of the Roman world at a time when conquest was geographically extending that world. E. L. S.

The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies. By L. E. Neame. xvi. and 192 pp., Index. George Routledge & Sons, London, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1907. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

The author suggests that the tropical colonies which require coloured labour may be left to do as they please about the admission of Asiatics. But in those colonies which aspire to be "A white man's country," three principles should be kept in mind: (1) masses of Asiatics as permanent residents should be kept out as far as possible; (2) if indentured labour is needed, repatriation should be insisted upon at the expiration of contracts; and (3) fair, even generous, treatment should be given to those Asiatics who have become a part of the population of the country.